

SENATE—Monday, June 12, 1989

(Legislative day of Tuesday, January 3, 1989)

The Senate met at 12 noon and 8 seconds, on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the Honorable KENT CONRAD, a Senator from the State of North Dakota.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore [Mr. BYRD].

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, June 12, 1989.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of Rule I, Section 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable KENT CONRAD, a Senator from the State of North Dakota, to perform the duties of the Chair.

ROBERT C. BYRD,
President pro tempore.

Mr. CONRAD thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECESS UNTIL TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1989, AT 11:30 A.M.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate will now stand in recess under the order.

Thereupon, at 12 noon and 34 seconds p.m., the Senate recessed until Tuesday, June 13, 1989, at 11:30 a.m.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, June 12, 1989

The House met at 12 noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. COELHO].

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
June 9, 1989.

I hereby designate the Honorable TONY COELHO to act as Speaker pro tempore on Monday, June 12, 1989.

THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Rev. Harvey Schaffer, chaplain, U.S. Army, Anaheim, CA, offered the following prayer:

Heavenly Father, we seek inspiration for our lives and our Nation. Give us greater love for our fellow men that we may have something to deposit on which the young men and women of today can draw interest tomorrow. The Members of this Congress know that a different world can not be made by indifferent or cowardly people; so provide us with energy to challenge, question, initiate, always investing our concern for the people we lead and represent, and pledging ourselves to try to bridge the gap between the "ought" and the "is." Help us to live in the knowledge that You have matched us to this finest hour in history, and that the place and time of our service to You and our country is not random but by Your wisdom and direction. Lord bless the Members of Congress and the members of the Armed Forces. In Jesus' name, Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California [Mr. SHUMWAY] will lead us in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. SHUMWAY led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under

God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 2072. An act making dire emergency supplemental appropriations and transfers, urgent supplementals, and correcting enrollment errors for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1989, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 26) "concurrent resolution urging first asylum countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN] to reinstate the practice of providing refuge to all asylum-seekers from Vietnam, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H.R. 2072) "an act making dire emergency supplemental appropriations and transfers, urgent supplementals, and correcting enrollment errors for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1989, and for other purposes," and requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BYRD, Mr. INOUE, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. SASSER, Mr. DECONCINI, Mr. BUMPERS, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. HARKIN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. REID, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. FOWLER, Mr. KERREY, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. McCURE, Mr. GARN, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. KASTEN, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. RUDMAN, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. NICKLES, and Mr. GRAMM, to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and a concurrent resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 750. An act extending time limitations on certain projects;

S. 892. An act to exclude Agent Orange settlement payments from countable income and resources under Federal means-tested programs; and

S. Con. Res. 16. Concurrent resolution calling on the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to expedite the release and emigration of "reeducation" camp detainees.

REV. HARVEY SCHAFFER

(Mr. DANNEMEYER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, our guest chaplain this morning, the Rev. Harvey Schaffer, was born in Nebraska. His mother and dad emigrated to this country from the Soviet Union, and he is a first-generation American.

He entered the military services as an enlisted man in the Korean war, serving for 4 years. He entered the Concordia Seminary in Springfield, IL, and graduated in 1961. He then entered active duty with the U.S. Army in 1966 and has been on active duty since then, and now serves as a full colonel.

He is one of a dozen or so chaplains on duty with the U.S. Army who has earned the Silver Star during his service on behalf of his country, his having been earned in Vietnam.

Reverend Schaffer has served this Nation in foreign military posts in Giessen, Germany; Heidelberg, Germany, and one tour in Vietnam. In his previous duty station he served as Deputy Chaplain to all of the chaplains in Europe in Heidelberg, Germany, and he now is on his way to a new duty station at Fort Lewis, WA, where he will serve as chief of Pastoral Ministry at Madigan Army Medical Center.

He and his wife have one daughter, Joanne, and he is very pleased to have been given the honor of serving as our guest chaplain today.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to clause 4 of rule 1, the Speaker signed the following enrolled bill and joint resolution on Thursday, June 8, 1989:

H.R. 964. An act to correct an error in Private Law 100-29 (relating to certain lands in Lamar County, AL) and to make technical corrections in certain other provisions of law; and

S.J. Res. 113. Joint resolution prohibiting the export of technology, Defense articles, and Defense services to codevelop or coproduce the FSX aircraft with Japan.

PRESIDENT BUSH'S CLEAN AIR AND ACID RAIN PROPOSAL

(Mr. RICHARDSON asked and was given permission to address the House

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, President Bush's clean air, acid rain proposal is a welcome first step, but it is not enough. It is progress because for years the Reagan administration told us that clean air and acid rain was not a problem, that all we needed was more research.

President Bush's proposal hopefully will now spur us to action here in the Congress, and end the gridlock between industry and environmentalists. Mr. Speaker, President Bush's proposal is positive on the acid rain side, but in the area of ozone and air toxics, I think it leaves a little to be desired.

Mr. Speaker, the President has chosen the free-market approach. This raises concern because it provides no guarantees that there will be actual reductions of hydrocarbons. It places an enormous amount of faith in the industry to deal with some of the problems that the industry itself has created.

This is not a good approach. There should be deadlines. There should be strict guidelines. There should be leadership from the Government, not simply allowing the industry to decide what is best.

Finally, the President's proposal gives the EPA unwarranted discretion in decisionmaking authority when EPA has yet to make a decision on whether car canisters or gas station nozzles should be required to trap HC emissions. We asked EPA to do this 12 years ago. Nonetheless, Mr. Speaker, the President's announcement on his policy is a step in the right direction. It is a welcome change from the past, but it needs a lot of work. It is too weak, and it is going to be up to this body to deal with it in the days and months ahead.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS TO FILE REPORT ON H.R. 987, TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST WILDERNESS BILL

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs may have until 5 p.m. today, Monday, June 12, 1989, to file a report on the bill (H.R. 987), amending the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, to designate certain lands in the Tongass National Forest as wilderness, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

□ 1210

IN RECOGNITION OF DISTINGUISHED ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN THE 39TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

(Without objection, Mr. DANNEMEYER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

There was no objection.

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize 10 very special elementary schools in my district. They are Barton, Madison, Stoddard, William E. Fanning, Dr. Jonas Salk, Esplanade, Prospect, Villa Park, Van Buren, and Cerritos. Each was recently recognized by the California State Department of Education as 1 of the 233 recipients of the 1988-89 California Distinguished Elementary School Award. With 4,575 elementary schools in California, this distinction is truly an honor. Each recognized school will be presented with commemorative plaques and flags as symbols of the school's high achievement.

Distinguished elementary schools are selected for being the best in their grade span and socioeconomic group, based on either attaining the highest level or showing greatest improvement on a variety of quality indicators such as test scores in reading and mathematics. Participation in advanced academic classes and improvements in pupil attendance and in the length of the school day are also factors.

The Distinguished Schools Awards Program is part of a more comprehensive California School Recognition Program which was launched in 1986. Middle grade schools and high schools are not included this year since they compete in alternating years.

Congratulations to these elementary schools. I also applaud the California Department of Education for establishing the California School Recognition Program. The benefits of the program are evident as it enables schools to continually strive to better their learning environments.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MONTGOMERY) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. OWENS of New York, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. OWENS of New York, for 5 minutes, on June 13 and 15.

Ms. PELOSI, for 60 minutes, on June 14.

Mr. LIPINSKI, for 60 minutes, on June 14.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. SHUMWAY) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. FIELDS.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MONTGOMERY) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. ANDERSON in 10 instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in 10 instances.

Mr. BROWN of California in 10 instances.

Mr. ANNUNZIO in six instances.

Mr. LAUGHLIN.

Mr. PENNY.

Mr. DYMALLY.

Mr. LANTOS.

SENATE BILL AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A bill and concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 750. An act extending time limitations on certain projects; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and

S. Con. Res. 16. Concurrent resolution calling on the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to expedite the release and emigration of "reeducation" camp detainees; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. ANNUNZIO, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 964. An act to correct an error in Private Law 100-29 (relating to certain lands in Lamar County, AL) and to make technical corrections in certain other provisions of law.

SENATE ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled joint resolution of the Senate of the following title:

S.J. Res. 113. Joint resolution prohibiting the export of technology, defense articles, and defense services to codevelop or coproduce the FSX aircraft with Japan.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 12 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, June 13, 1989, at noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1344. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification of the Department of the Air Force's proposed letter(s) of offer and acceptance [LOA] to Saudi Arabia for defense articles estimated to cost \$50 million or more, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 188; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1345. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification of the Department of the Air Force's proposed letter(s) of offer and acceptance [LOA] to Saudi Arabia for defense articles services (Transmittal No. 89-27), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1346. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112(b); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON
PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

[Pursuant to the order of the House the following reports were filed on June 9, 1989]

Mr. DE LA GARZA: Committee on Agriculture. H.R. 2042. A bill to amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949 to allow producers to provide the appropriate county committees with actual yields for the 1989 and subsequent crop years; with amendments (Rep. 101-80). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DE LA GARZA: Committee on Agriculture. H.R. 2469. A bill to limit a previous owner's right of first refusal in the case of fraud or resale for sales of farm property by the Farmers Home Administration and the Farm Credit System; with an amendment (Rep. 101-81). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTED BILLS
SEQUENTIALLY REFERRED

Under clause 5 of rule X, bills and reports were delivered to the Clerk for printing, and bills referred as follows:

[Omitted from the record of June 8, 1989]

Mr. UDALL: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 1472. A bill to establish the Grand Island National Recreation Area in the State of Michigan, and for other purposes; with an amendment; referred to the

Committee on Agriculture for a period ending not later than July 21, 1989, for consideration of such provisions of the bill and amendment as fall within the jurisdiction of that committee pursuant to clause 1(a), rule X. (Rept. 101-78, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. UDALL: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 1485. A bill to provide for the sale of certain Federal lands to Clark County, NV, for national defense and other purposes; with an amendment; referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries for a period ending not later than June 14, 1989, for consideration of such provisions of sections 102(a)(7), 102(b)(5), and 106 of the amendment recommended by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs as fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries pursuant to clause 1(n), rule X. (Rept. 101-79, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND
RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

[Submitted June 12, 1989]

By Mr. CAMPBELL of California:

H.R. 2598. A bill to amend title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 with respect to establishing and rebutting a prima facie violation of such title; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MATSUI (for himself and Mr. FAZIO):

H.R. 2599. A bill to provide for the continued operation of the medical facilities at Mather Air Force Base, CA; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FIELDS (for himself, Mr. DYSON, Mr. DAVIS, and Mrs. BENTLEY):

H. Con. Res. 148. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of the Congress that a democratically elected government be in place in Panama before the Senate gives its advice and consent for the nominee for the position of Administrator of the Panama Canal Commission; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MOODY (for himself, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. CLARKE, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. PASHAYAN, Mr. BEILSON, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mrs. BYRON, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. MADIGAN, and Mr. SKELTON):

H. Con. Res. 149. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that a postage stamp should be issued in honor of Claude Denson Pepper; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII,

146. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii, relative to Social Security; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 82: Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. ANDREWS, Mrs. BOGGS, Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut, Mr. HOPKINS, Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. LEATH of Texas.

H.R. 118: Mr. BORSKI.

H.R. 283: Mr. ROBERT F. SMITH.

H.R. 537: Mr. ENGEL, Mr. KASICH, Mr. RHODES, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. HYDE, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. HUTTO, and Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut.

H.R. 671: Mr. MOORHEAD.

H.R. 900: Mr. MFUME.

H.R. 937: Ms. LONG, Mr. FROST, Mr. ROE, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 1025: Mr. ROBINSON.

H.R. 1030: Mr. ROBINSON.

H.R. 1060: Mr. ESPY.

H.R. 1131: Mr. SANGMEISTER.

H.R. 1358: Mr. RAVENEL.

H.R. 1526: Mr. YATRON.

H.R. 1545: Mr. GEJDENSON.

H.R. 1573: Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. BATES, and Mr. TALLON.

H.R. 1586: Mr. WEBER and Mr. KOST-MAYER.

H.R. 1587: Mr. WEBER.

H.R. 1628: Mr. STAGGERS.

H.R. 1762: Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. TOWNS, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. EVANS, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. STUDDS, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. VENTO, and Mr. DWYER of New Jersey.

H.R. 2102: Mr. DANNEMEYER.

H.R. 2126: Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado and Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 2131: Mr. PACKARD, Mrs. BENTLEY, and Mr. ATKINS.

H.R. 2174: Mr. LEHMAN of California.

H.R. 2238: Mr. CHAPMAN and Mr. WISE.

H.R. 2265: Mr. PARRIS and Mr. SHUMWAY.

H.R. 2330: Mr. JONTZ, Mr. ESPY, and Mr. PARKER.

H.R. 2493: Mrs. BOXER and Mr. JONTZ.

H.R. 2507: Mr. McGRATH, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. WALSH, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. GEJDENSON, and Mr. CONYERS.

H. Con. Res. 109: Mr. BUECHNER and Mr. GILMAN.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

50. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the Polish-American Congress—New Jersey Division, Perth Amboy, NJ, relative to World War II; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
RESPONSE TO EVENTS IN
CHINA—VIEWS OF PROF. A.
DOAK BARNETT

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 12, 1989

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, the world has watched as the tragic and turbulent events have unfolded in the People's Republic of China over the past 2 weeks. The unmistakable yearning for a democratic and open society and the suppression of that positive desire by reactionary forces raises important questions that the U.S. Government will have to consider and act upon in the near future.

Mr. Speaker, one of the most perceptive and thoughtful scholars on China—Prof. A. Doak Barnett of the School of Advanced International Studies of the Johns Hopkins University—prepared a statement this past week for a congressional hearing which could not be given because of time constraints. Professor Barnett's statement provides an outstanding assessment of the recent developments in China as well as thoughtful views on what the United States should do and not do in response to those developments.

Since those of us in the Congress will be involved in the determination of our policy toward China in the coming days and weeks, Mr. Speaker, I ask that Professor Barnett's statement be placed in the RECORD and I urge my colleagues to give thoughtful attention to his views.

STATEMENT OF A. DOAK BARNETT, PAUL NITZE
SCHOOL OF ADVANCED INTERNATIONAL STUDIES,
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

The tragedy that has unfolded in China, especially in the past few days, has created a crisis that is unprecedented in the post-Mao period, and it poses extremely difficult issues for U.S. policy.

The brutal suppression of peaceful protesters carried out this past weekend by hard-line leaders, who have achieved at least temporary ascendancy in Beijing, has evoked international anger and universal condemnation. Within China it appears to have alienated much of the population and strengthened widespread opposition to the present leadership not only in Beijing but in major urban areas throughout the country. It has, in my judgment, not only highlighted but severely exacerbated basic splits within the leadership, within the Party, and government and army, which are not yet resolved. In addition to the splits within the top leadership, I believe, there are large numbers of people in the Party and government bureaucracies who strongly support reform and political liberalization who have been appalled by what has happened. The thousands of Chinese students studying abroad clearly have been outraged.

In the present situation, the immediate outlook is bleak. Conflict continues to grow,

and the outcome is unpredictable. The military establishment appears to be asserting itself more and more strongly, but there are basic splits within the military. Even a week ago I would have said that open conflicts between military units were unthinkable—but I also would have said that the kind of massacre that occurred in Beijing was unthinkable. Now all I can say is that the situation is uncertain, volatile, and unpredictable. The immediate outlook is for—at a minimum—continued instability, unrest, ferment, and turbulence.

This will continue, in my opinion, until there are further changes in the top leadership which bring to the fore leaders willing to reverse course. Perhaps the present hard-line leaders can impose their will, temporarily, by force—although I am not certain that they can. But even if they are able to do this, it will be uneasy, unstable situation of military rule over an alienated population.

I am convinced that the present civilian leadership under Li Peng and military leadership under Yang Shangkun—with Deng Xiaoping in the background—has lost its legitimacy—in Chinese terms, its mandate—and cannot be viable or last long, and cannot rule effectively as long as it lasts. Their authority has been fundamentally undermined by the use of brutal force against unarmed civilians. Their policy of using force rather than attempting a political solution involving conciliation, compromise, and accommodation is bankrupt and cannot succeed more than temporarily.

The crisis in China cannot even begin to be resolved, in my judgment, until there is a reemergence of Party and government leaders, now in eclipse, who are committed to and associated with further reform and political liberalization—or at least leaders whose reputations have not been destroyed by the massacre in Beijing last weekend. Whatever leaders emerge from the present debacle will face extraordinary difficulty in restoring stability, some consensus on policy, some credibility with China's population. Trying to cope with the complex problems of economic, political, and social reform that, even before this crisis, confronted the country with enormous challenges, will be increasingly difficult.

I would like to emphasize today that the crisis—and internal conflict in China—are far from over. The situation is a moving one, and it is absolutely impossible now to predict its outcome. What we should fervently hope for, obviously, is that the disasters of the past few days will so shock and galvanize those within the Chinese leadership, both civilian and military, who favor moderation and conciliation, who opposed the use of force and favor a political solution, who represent the forces of economic reform and political liberalization, that they will be able somehow to prevail and pull China back from the brink of absolute disaster.

I believe such a shift within the leadership is inevitable at some point, but whether it will come soon, before further disasters come, or only later after further disasters have occurred, is simply not predictable.

What should the United States do in response to this situation? What factors and

considerations should we take into account in deciding what to do and what not to do?

On one question, there is, and can be, no real debate, in my opinion. The brutal use of repression and violence against unarmed civilians must be condemned in the strongest terms. The more difficult question, however, is what beyond this should be done, taking into account both the immediate situation and the long-run interests of both the United States and the Chinese people.

To state in capsulated form what I believe our posture and policy should be, it is the following: We should put our relationship on hold, freeze it, postpone or delay programs that are simply not feasible under present conditions, and send signals that U.S.-China relations already have been damaged in a serious way and will be damaged more if present trends continue or if the situation deteriorates further. But we should not cut ties in any irrevocable or irreversible way, and should continue to make clear that we believe relations between the United States and the Chinese nation and Chinese people are of great long-term importance and of tremendous mutual benefit to both countries, and we should express confidence that our relationship can be further developed when China is once again on the path of moderation, reform, liberalization, and development. For the moment we should essentially play a waiting game. If repression and conflict develop further, our relations will deteriorate whatever the U.S. government does, but it is essential that, instead of burning our bridges, we continue to urge moderation in China and be prepared to support, in any way we can, any signs of movement in that direction and any emerging leadership that appears to be prepared to return China to a saner course than it is now on.

There are numerous facts and factors that we should take into account in deciding what we should do.

Our long-range interest in a close cooperative relationship with a China that moves toward reform and development is immense. We have an important strategic and geopolitical stake in close ties with such a China. As our relationship from the 1970s up until the present crisis has demonstrated, it can contribute in a major way to stability in East Asia, and globally, as well as to the economic and other interests in both countries. A China in conflict, under leaders repressing a rebellious population, threatens to undermine these interests. But in a situation as chaotic and unpredictable as that in China today we must continue to keep open the door to future cooperative relations, if and when China returns to a moderate course.

It is essential that we try to assess, as best we can, the probable real consequences of any actions we consider, and not, simply to express our moral indignation, begin to cut ties or close doors in ways that might be counterproductive or boomerang either in the short or long run—and that might actually harm rather than help the Chinese people, might weaken rather than strengthen forces for moderation, and might pro-

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

voke hard liners to try to pursue an even harder line.

I am the first to recognize that making such judgments is exceedingly difficult.

Realism demands that we recognize that the influence of any outside nation, including the United States, on developments with China is limited. Chinese leaders, of every political stripe, are proud and independent, oppose crude external pressure or intervention, and are likely to react strongly to it.

China's hard-line leaders, now in the ascendancy, are more likely to be intensely nationalistic, even xenophobic, than China's most able and committed reformers, at present seemingly in eclipse, who are more internationally minded. Actually, most of the Chinese at all levels with whom U.S. government and private institutions have developed close ties in recent years belong to the latter reformist group. To the extent that the evolving situation permits, we must try, in whatever ways we can, to indicate our moral support for the policies and goals that they represent, avoid cutting ties with them—even if it is unavoidable that such ties be reduced or that programs involving such groups be postponed or temporarily suspended. The former group, that is the hardliners, may or may not be influenced very much in a useful way by U.S. actions that attempt to demonstrate the possible costs to Chinese interests of their policies. The fact is that the course they are pursuing is severely damaging China's interests abroad. Recent events cannot help but have adverse effects on China's foreign trade and investment, on military contacts abroad, on scientific, cultural, and educational exchanges that are important to China's modernization, on the attitudes of the elite of Chinese students who are studying abroad, on the prospects for a peaceful rejoining of Hong Kong with China in 1997, and on the attitudes in Taiwan toward expanded trade and contacts.

I believe that President Bush's decision to suspend military sales and contacts is a sound one for two reasons. It serves as a signal to Chinese hardline leaders that their recent actions are inflicting great damage on China's interests. Yet, suspending rather than cancelling military links of this sort is also a signal to more moderate military leaders that a return to moderation can bring a return to U.S.-China military cooperation. I am not sure how much effect this—or even stronger actions—can have on the old revolutionary leaders who are now in power and appear to be desperate and fighting for their own survival. The resolution of the present conflict within the Chinese leadership will ultimately be determined by forces within China, not by what any outside power does. Nevertheless, the signal that this action represents is worth sending, to both hardliners and moderates in China.

I believe, however, that it would be a severe mistake to impose economic sanctions on China or to cut our economic ties (which will be damaged enough without any U.S. government action), because the effects of this would, in my judgment, weaken rather than strengthen the moderates in China—that is, the professionals, liberals, and technocrats who are committed to reform and liberalization—and, to the extent that such action would exacerbate China's already immense economic problems they would damage the interests of ordinary Chinese more than the position of China's present hardline leaders.

The United States, while strongly supporting democratic aspirations and values, clearly should avoid incitement to rebellion, which could provoke strongly nationalistic hardline responses, or statements or actions that could arouse unrealistic expectations among Chinese youths, or even some older reformers, of outside support which is impossible for any outsiders to give.

We clearly have to walk a fine line, on a razor's edge, condemning what we disapprove, asserting our values, urging a return to moderation and reform, but avoiding actions that could exacerbate the situation or close doors for the future. When doors are closed in a crisis, it is often extremely difficult to reopen them even when the situations changes and improves. This is perhaps especially true of the United States. It took two decades to begin to restore significant contacts with China after our relationship disintegrated in the late 1940s and early 1950s. And efforts to exert strong overt pressures to try to influence internal developments in China can backfire badly. Perhaps the most notable example of this involved the Soviet Union rather than the United States. In response to Chinese ideological attacks in 1960, Moscow withdrew all of its aid to, and technicians in, China. Within a couple of years it was extending offers to China to renew them, but it actually took two decades in this instance, too, before Sino-Soviet economic and other contacts could begin to be repaired.

In light of all the above, I believe that the course for the United States defined by President Bush, so far, is a desirable and prudent one. It has defined the right stand to take under present circumstances. It does not exclude further responses as the situation evolves, and it does not close the door to fully normal cooperative relations if and when the situation in China improves.

It is depressing, and frustrating, to watch, from the sidelines, a tragedy unfold. But what we can do to effect events in China in a positive way is limited, and we should avoid taking precipitous actions that may have long-term damaging effects.

China will survive its present time of troubles. In the long run, a good relationship with China is extremely important to U.S. national interests. We must ensure that, when reason and moderation return, we can resume efforts to strengthen cooperative relations and support reform as well as development in China.

AWARDS HONOR EXEMPLARY BLACKS IN BUSINESS

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 12, 1989

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, a very special and inspiring ceremony was recently held here in our Nation's Capital to honor the community service work of black entrepreneurs.

The Community Service Awards for Exemplary Blacks in Business recognized five dis-

tinguished members of the business community who have volunteered their time and talent to help others achieve success: Harry W. Brooks, Jr., Harlow Fullwood, Jr., William R. Giles, Sr., David Baker Lewis, Esq., and William F. Pickard, Ph.D.

The five honorees, in addition to providing jobs in their communities, have also contributed their services to educational, religious, and recreational activities. They have served on public boards and represent important role models for young people in the black community.

The awards program was sponsored by the Institute for American Business in cooperation with General Motors Corp., Pepsi-Cola Co., and Philip Morris Companies Inc.

Washington, DC, was chosen as the location because Government sponsored minority business enterprise programs began here. Many minority businesses have received support through the Office of Minority Business Enterprise; its successor, the Minority Business Development Agency; the Economic Development Agency; and the Small Business Administration.

I am very proud of the fact that one of the honorees, William R. Giles, Sr., resides in East Orange, NJ, in my congressional district.

Mr. Giles is the founder and chairman of EPC International, Inc., a family-run advertising specialty and premium firm serving major corporations with a full line of executive gifts.

The East Orange company distributes products made by over 2,000 manufacturers. The Giles family has ambitious plans for the future, with a 5-year vision of a \$10 million company with substantially more export and import business. The firm presently does business with Nigeria, Bermuda, Bahamas, and Jamaica. The growth of sales is now running in the double digits annually.

Mr. Giles is a member of the board of directors of the Lions Club, the East Orange General Hospital and president of the 100 Black Men of New Jersey. He is also a member of the Kiwanis Club, the Greater Newark Chamber of Commerce, NAACP, and the Urban League. He is a member of the board of trustees of Benedict College in Columbia, SC, where he was awarded an honorary doctorate of humane letters on May 13.

Mr. Giles is also chairman of the building fund at the New Hope Baptist Church of East Orange. His firm has raised over \$300,000 for the United Negro College Fund over the past 6 years, providing opportunities for young people to get the education they need to compete in the business world.

In a day and age when too many people are consumed only with their own materialistic goals, it is refreshing to hear about successful business people who take the time to give something back to their communities.

Mr. Speaker, we in New Jersey are very fortunate to have in our midst a person of Mr. Giles' stature. I hope my colleagues will join me in honoring him and the other award winners for their ingenuity, perseverance, and most of all, their generosity toward others.

INTRODUCTION OF A RESOLUTION DEALING WITH THE APPOINTMENT OF A NEW ADMINISTRATOR OF THE PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 12, 1989

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with our distinguished colleagues ROY DYSON, BOB DAVIS, and HELEN BENTLEY in introducing this important House concurrent resolution dealing with the appointment of a new administrator for the Panama Canal Commission.

The language of this resolution is virtually identical to the proposal offered by Senator DAN COATS of Indiana, on Thursday, June 1 during consideration of the dire emergency supplemental appropriations bill. This resolution was approved by a convincing vote of 63 to 31.

It is a sense of Congress resolution which states unambiguously that the Senate will not approve any new administrator of the Panama Canal Commission until the President of the United States certifies that a democratically elected government is in place in the Republic of Panama.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution does not have the force of law. Nevertheless, it will send a clear and strong message of support for the democratic process in Panama. It will also provide a further incentive for those freedom fighters committed to the removal of Noriega.

While world attention has shifted from Noriega's brutality to the mindless slaughter of defenseless Chinese students, we must not forget that just 1 month ago, the people of Panama went to the polls in record numbers and overwhelmingly rejected the continued tyranny of Noriega. Despite massive voting fraud, they elected Guillermo Endara as their next President.

Unfortunately, we all know, that the will of the Panamanian people was not only thwarted but their duly elected representatives were savagely beaten by Noriega and his henchmen.

Mr. Speaker, we must not let Noriega steal the hopes and aspirations of 3 million Panamanians. Democracy and the rule of law cannot exist in Panama so long as this despot, international drug dealer, and thug remains in power. I am convinced that this resolution will help Panamanians to rid themselves of the Noriega cancer which threatens democracy throughout Central America.

Let me emphasize, Mr. Speaker, that this resolution does not abrogate or affect the Panama Canal treaties or the Panama Canal Act of 1979 which implemented those agreements in any way.

While I strongly believe that the Panama Canal treaties were a terrible idea founded on the naive notion that by giving away the Panama Canal we would ensure a friendly democratic government in Panama, this is not the appropriate time to discuss abrogation.

Nevertheless, Panamanians should look at this resolution as a yellow light on the road to a full turnover of the canal. By taking action to

remove Noriega now, they can ensure the continuation of a smooth transfer of authority over the Panama Canal.

I am afraid, however, that if the Panamanian people and more importantly Noriega miss this signal, then additional efforts will be proposed to stop or freeze the transfer of the Panama Canal.

Mr. Speaker, there should be no doubt, the United States Congress will not turn over the Panama Canal to Panamanian control until Noriega and his cohorts are given the boot which they so richly deserve.

While I am confident that President Bush would never submit to the Senate the nomination of any individual selected by Noriega, I strongly believe this resolution will help the democratic process in Panama and will further strengthen the determination of those who are working to remove Noriega.

Mr. Speaker, to reiterate, this resolution does not abrogate the treaty. It does not alter or change the implementing statute. What it does is to send a strong signal to the Panamanian people that Noriega must go and that his continued presence is totally contrary to the goals of the Panama Canal treaties.

I urge my colleagues to join with ROY DYSON, BOB DAVIS, HELEN BENTLEY, and I in sending this message by overwhelmingly adopting this sense of Congress resolution.

A CALL TO CONSCIENCE FOR CHINA'S ASSASSINS

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 12, 1989

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, the tragic loss of life in China has drawn the attention of all the world. I would like to share with you a letter I sent to the Chinese Ambassador to the United States which I hope expresses the grief and outrage which we have all felt at the recent violence:

JUNE 7, 1989.

His Excellency HAN XU,
Embassy of the People's Republic of China,
Washington, DC.

DEAR AMBASSADOR XU: I am writing to express my deep regret and ongoing concern for the use of excessive and brutal force by the People's Liberation Army to suppress peaceful, pro-democratic efforts.

Since May 20, when the martial law order was first handed down by Supreme Leader Deng and Premier Li Peng, the situation in China has deteriorated, and it has done so by the hands of its own leadership.

The unprecedented democratic movement of millions of protesters in China were heralded in the United States as peaceful movements. The extension of mass protests into other cities outside the capital, and the representation of all ages and broad sectors of the population declared to the international community the widespread support for peaceful protest in China.

Premier Li Peng and Supreme Leader Deng had a clear option to respond to these public outcries with diplomacy. Instead, they chose to respond by sending over 200,000 troops to surround Tiananmen Square in an inhuman act of deadly force.

The resultant escalation of violence in China has warranted a strong and angry response from the international community.

I fully support the congressional resolution of June 6 to condemn the Chinese government action to use machine guns and bayonets to murder its own people. The broad support for President Bush's declared suspension of U.S. military sales and commercial arms exports into China indicates a U.S. willingness to go beyond these actions should the brutality continue, and a fair and peaceful resolution to the military repression not result.

As the official representative of your government in the United States, I am delivering this letter to you to demonstrate my personal outrage at your government's blatant disregard for human life.

The Asian population in my State of Rhode Island, and throughout the United States constitutes a large and important contribution to American society. I share the concern of the U.S. Asian population for the welfare of friends and relatives in China.

There are also a large number of Americans now in China. While the U.S. embassies in China are working hard to protect our citizens, it is important for the Chinese government and military to understand that injury to any American citizen will be harshly interpreted in our country.

I am hopeful that a peaceful and just resolution to the conflict is imminent. I am disheartened not only by the immediate means the "hardline" faction of your government has taken to assert its power upon the will of the people, but also by my concern for the long term consequences of this type of repression for the people of your country.

In the coming weeks, I am hopeful that the government of China will work to incorporate the concerns expressed by the peaceful protesters and will not continue to act against these individuals with intimidation or force.

TRIBUTE TO VICE ADM. ED MARTIN

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 12, 1989

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to pay tribute to a good friend and a great American, Vice Adm. Ed Martin, who recently retired after a distinguished career in the U.S. Navy.

The people of Savannah, GA, have reason to be proud of their native son, who in 1950 went off to the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis. He became a naval aviator, and was a combat flight instructor until 1961. In 1965 he graduated from the Naval War College. Shortly thereafter he received a master's degree in international affairs.

After serving in Vietnam, where he was a prisoner of war from 1967 to 1973, Admiral Martin returned to the States to become a student again, this time at the National War College, where he graduated in 1974. In 1987, Edward Holmes Martin was designated vice admiral of the U.S. Navy and appointed commander of the 6th Fleet. He also spent time in London as deputy commander and chief of the U.S. Naval Forces in Europe. He most re-

cently served at the Pentagon as the special assistant to the Chief of Naval Operations.

It is an honor to pay tribute to Vice Admiral Martin. I extend my sincere wish that Ed and his wife Sherry find comfort and enjoyment in retirement.

TRIBUTE TO SOLON B. COUSINS

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 12, 1989

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like my colleagues here in the House of Representatives to join me in honoring an outstanding leader, Mr. Solon B. Cousins. The national executive director of the YMCA of the USA, Mr. Cousins is ending a 4-year term as the elected president of the National Assembly of National Voluntary Health and Social Welfare Organizations.

The National Assembly is an association of America's largest and most respected national voluntary human service organizations. During his presidency, these organizations have worked together to advance the mission of each agency and the human service sector as a whole. Mr. Cousins has guided the National Assembly through an ever-expanding set of programs and activities designed to promote effective management of these organizations, to increase public understanding of human needs and the special qualities which voluntary agencies bring to human services, and to advocate policies, programs and resources which are necessary to maintain a viable network of human services under voluntary auspices throughout the Nation.

Through thousands of local affiliates engaged in hands-on service, these national organizations provide millions of volunteers and staff people with opportunities to serve their neighbors and their communities in a uniquely American tradition which is unparalleled anywhere in the world. Within the framework of the assembly, human service organizations have collaborated on issues ranging from youth service to AIDS, from leadership development to ethical considerations, from child protection to homelessness.

In my own service as a national officer of both the YMCA of the USA and the National Assembly, I have worked closely with Solon Cousins on many occasions. I know of the high esteem in which he is held by his peers who lead other national voluntary organizations. I am certain that this community of service providers share with me a deep appreciation for the leadership he has brought to the National Assembly. Voluntary human service providers throughout the country have benefited from the wise, statesmanlike, and positive approach he has brought to the National Assembly's presidency.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Cousins has inspired many people through his devoted service. I ask my colleagues to join me today in paying tribute to this very special person.

TRIBUTE TO CSABA KUR

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 12, 1989

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Csaba Kur, a Hungarian-American artist, who came to the United States in search of the American dream and is now bestowing the world with his invaluable gifts of art.

Csaba was born in Hungary in 1926 and arrived in America in 1951 impoverished. Driven from his homeland by the Red army, he sought refuge in Germany where he received his preliminary training in the arts. Mr. Kur began his career creating prints with water colors, but soon moved to creating statues, for which he is most famous today.

Mr. Kur has sculpted many works that can be seen in public buildings in Chicago, New York, and Cleveland. He also has a statue in the permanent collection at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, DC. Presently he runs his own gallery in my 17th Congressional District of Ohio and teaches classes to individuals in hopes of spreading his love of art to others. His expressionistic style of art captures the deep meaning behind all of his subjects.

Mr. Speaker, Csaba Kur has truly made an outstanding contribution not only to my district but also to the World. The recording of history in his manner will allow the events to live on forever in a true to life form. I am extremely grateful for his contributions, and consider it an honor to represent him.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSIONAL SENIOR CITIZEN INTERNS

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 12, 1989

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to salute two outstanding older Americans from the 21st Congressional District, Mrs. Emily Laster and Ms. Charlotte Constant. They are 2 of 200 older Americans from around the Nation, who participated in the 1989 Congressional Senior Citizen Intern Program held May 22-26.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the senior interns who represented the 21st Congressional District and our Nation in this important program. Through their participation in this program, the interns provide a valuable link to the local senior community. I am pleased to share with you the accomplishments and endeavors of the interns representing my congressional district.

Emily Laster has worked diligently with senior citizens in the cultural arts and many other senior-related programs at Karamu House for over three decades. Mrs. Laster became affiliated with Karamu House as a volunteer tour guide and theater hostess more than 32 years ago. Currently, she is the senior and volunteer coordinator for Karamu House and acts as a liaison for the Karamu Volunteer

Organization, the Karamu Alumni Organization, the Karamu Golden Age Club, and the tour guides.

The founders of Karamu House, a cultural arts center in Cleveland, were so impressed with Mrs. Laster's abilities that they asked her to join the staff of Karamu on a part time basis in 1960. Since then, she has been recruiting other seniors to stay active and busy after retirement. She serves on various committees for seniors and participates in several senior-related programs.

Charlotte Constant is a recently retired administrative secretary for the city of Cleveland, where she also served as assistant office manager in the department of personnel. Ms. Constant has been active politically in the campaigns of Cleveland elected officials. Ms. Constant was an active volunteer for my brother, Judge Carl Stokes, the former mayor of Cleveland and an enthusiastic volunteer during several of my reelection campaigns.

In addition to participating, Ms. Constant is an active member of Faith Temple Church of God in Christ in Cleveland. At Faith Temple, Ms. Constant is involved in missionary teaching and counseling ministry. Currently, she serves as president of the Young Women's Christian Council, covering three churches in Cleveland and in Painesville, OH.

Mr. Speaker, the Congressional Senior Citizen Intern Program emphasizes the need for participants to take their knowledge and share it with other seniors from their districts. This goal is personified in the continued growth of the program. Since 1973, the Congressional Senior Citizen Intern Program has brought more than 2,000 older Americans to Washington to examine the processes and issues involved in shaping public policy.

While in Washington, the interns had an opportunity to meet with their representatives and voice their concerns about issues affecting seniors. This type of firsthand interaction encourages the interns to take the knowledge home and put it to work on behalf of their communities. Both Ms. Constant and Mrs. Laster became interested in the program through their association with former senior citizen interns.

Mr. Speaker, both Mrs. Laster and Ms. Constant exemplify the spirit of volunteerism. I hope my colleagues will join me in commending them for their outstanding participation in the Congressional Senior Citizen Intern Program and their commitment to the community in which they live.

HONORING JON PETERS, ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL RECORD FOR CONSECUTIVE PITCHING WINS

HON. GREG H. LAUGHLIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 12, 1989

Mr. LAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge a truly remarkable athletic accomplishment, and to ask my fellow colleagues to join me in congratulating Jon Peters, of the Brenham High School Cubs,

who on April 28 established a new national high school record for consecutive pitching wins.

The Brenham Cubs, under the tutelage of Head Coach Earl Hathaway, are entering the Texas State AAAA baseball playoffs having won the State championship in each of the last 3 years—1986, 1987, 1988. Jon Peters' successes are those that should be shared with his teammates, and the cubs championships in the last 3 years are indeed indicative of a superb coaching staff blessed with many fine young athletes.

Jon's streak began in March 1986, when, as a freshman starting pitcher, he won his first game. He remained undefeated throughout his freshman, sophomore, and junior years, and throughout most of his senior year.

On Friday, April 28 of this year, the Cubs faced A&M Consolidated at Fireman's Park in Brenham. Jon came into the game with a 50-game winning streak, and a chance to break the high school mark for consecutive pitching victories set 9 years ago by Timmy Moore of McColl, SC.

Jon set the new record in storybook fashion, pitching a no-hit game, striking out 12 batters, and driving in the game-winning run, securing his record-setting victory. He then proceeded to win his next 2 games, bringing his national record to 53 victories, before suffering the first loss of his high school career last week. I should point out that it took no-hit pitching by two West Orange-Stark High pitchers to defeat Jon, who will now take a 54-1 career record into the Texas high school playoffs. Along the way he has struck out over 600 batters, while giving up barely 100 walks.

I commend Jon Peters on these truly outstanding achievements on the baseball diamond, and wish him continued success in the upcoming professional draft, and in the fall of 1989, when he will attend my alma mater, Texas A&M University, on a baseball scholarship.

I further wish the Brenham Cubs, and Coach Earl Hathaway, good luck as they pursue a fourth consecutive State baseball championship.

THE FUTURE OF AFRICAN AMERICANS

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 12, 1989

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to your attention an article about the Congressional Task Force on the Future of African Americans, which I Chair.

The article was written by Ken Wilbecan, in the Long Beach Press Telegram, on April 17, 1989.

I am pleased to report that Compton Community College, located in the 31st Congressional District, and the southern California members of the Congressional Black Caucus, will sponsor a conference on the subject, in Los Angeles on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, June 23, 24, and 25, 1989:

STUDY FINDS RACISM REMAINS MAJOR PROBLEM FACING BLACKS

(By Ken Wilbecan)

This year the Congressional Task Force on the Future of African Americans, chaired by Rep. Mervyn M. Dymally, released a report that is a damning indictment of the prejudice and discrimination that still remains in this country.

Although it is not the intention of the document, even a casual reader of "The Future of African Americans to the Year 2000" might easily draw the conclusion that by the beginning of the next century African Americans will be in poorer economic condition than they are now.

In his opening remarks Dymally noted that "it is clear that no one has been here longer than the children of Africa except for Indian Americans (Native Americans), the first migrants from Asia. And no one has labored harder or longer than African Americans to cull and fashion the natural resources of this land for the creation of a more abundant way of life. Yet African Americans have not reaped the benefits of their labors to the fullest measure. Indeed, they remain second-class citizens of the American economy, even as they begin to approach full citizenship."

When the report refers to African Americans, it does not mean all of them. A number maneuver through the system with as much facility as anyone; they have learned how to play the game of survival. To many of these members of the middle class a ghetto is something seen on television or read about in the morning newspaper. The African Americans who are really in trouble are not the doctors, lawyers, politicians and other professionals.

While the number of professionals has increased from 6 percent to nearly 17 percent, the percentage of black households with incomes greater than \$25,000 went up only 1 percent between 1970 and 1980 (from 29 to 30 percent). Those households with incomes below \$15,000 increased from 45 to 47 percent.

African Americans in 1980 were three times as likely to be impoverished as white Americans. Median black household net assets are less than 10 percent of median white household net assets.

In a nation that brags about its respect for human life, African American life expectancy still lags behind that of whites: 67 years, compared to 74.

These and other statistics document a deplorable situation that is "likely to remain so unless they (African Americans) continue to advance faster than European Americans," a highly unlikely supposition.

On the political scene, the report offers little evidence to support Dymally's optimistic projection that African Americans are approaching "full citizenship in the American political system." Despite Jesse Jackson's admirable run for the presidency, it remains true that 12 percent of the population hold less than 1.5 percent of all elected offices. And recent polls have shown voters tending to cast ballots along racial lines; the recent Chicago mayoral election was a prime example.

Even more disturbing are the predictions for the year 2000. The task force notes that "if African Americans are to be brought into real equality with European Americans, something vastly more powerful and sustained than anything in the American past will have to be done." At a time when business set-asides for minority firms trying to squeeze into the closed circle of procure-

ment networks are deemed illegal by a right-leaning Supreme Court, and when even the mildest affirmative action goals go largely unmet, corrective measures are not likely to see the light of day.

Each year new data prove conclusively that African Americans are sliding backward down a slippery road to oblivion, hastened on their way by the lack of concern of a society that makes a number of decisions based solely on race. Information gathered from this and similar reports rarely results in significant policy changes on any level of government. For years we have been studied to death, while we continue to "consider" what action to take. Admittedly, there is much that African Americans can and must do on their own to improve their lot, and I have beaten that drum often in this column and in other public forums. But, as the report concludes, "While the major internal problem faced by African Americans is inappropriate and rampant individualism, the major external problem is racism." In the face of these dire conclusions, there seems to be only one way to change the odds, and that is through a massive reform of our education system. Knowledge offers the only ticket to the safety of the middle class, which may be the only way for African Americans to survive through the year 2000. Time is running out on our opportunity to do something about it.

In June there will be a conference sponsored by the Congressional Black Caucus and Compton Community College to discuss the task force findings. This may well be an important event. More information may be obtained by calling (213) 637-2660, extension 340.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, June 13, 1989, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JUNE 14

9:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To continue markup of S. 1036, to improve the economic, community, and

educational well-being of rural America.
SR-332

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the diversity and concentration of media ownership.
SR-253

Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to consider S. 110, Family Planning Amendments, S. 120, Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention, Care, and Research Grants Act, S. 54, Age Discrimination in Employment Waiver Protection Act, and pending nominations.
SD-430

Rules and Administration
Business meeting, to resume consideration of S. 874, to establish national voter registration procedures for Presidential and Congressional elections.
SR-301

Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings on certain provisions of S. 13, S. 86, S. 192, S. 405, and S. 846, bills to strengthen and improve VA health care programs, and related measures.
SR-418

9:30 a.m.
Armed Services
Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence Subcommittee
To continue closed and open hearings on S. 1085, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1990 and 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on NATO nuclear deterrence.
SR-222

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Securities Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 646, to facilitate cooperation between the United States and foreign countries in securities law enforcement, and on the globalization of securities markets.
SD-538

Energy and Natural Resources
Energy Research and Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the Department of Energy's role in the area of magnetic fusion and inertial confinement fusion research and development and demonstration, and S. 964, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1990 and 1991 for civilian energy programs of the Department of Energy.
SD-366

10:00 a.m.
Foreign Relations
To resume mark up on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1990 for foreign assistance programs.
SD-419

10:30 a.m.
Rules and Administration
To resume hearings on S. 7, S. 56, S. 137, S. 242, S. 330, S. 332, S. 359, and S. 597, bills to provide for spending limits and public financing for Federal elections.
SR-301

11:00 a.m.
Finance
To resume oversight hearings on the implementation of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988.
SD-215

2:00 p.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Nutrition and Investigations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Program and child nutrition programs.
SR-332

Armed Services
To hold hearings on S. 1085, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1990 and 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the balanced technology initiative and international armaments cooperation.
SR-222

Foreign Relations
To continue mark up on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1990 for foreign assistance programs.
SD-419

2:30 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on the nomination of James B. Busey IV, of Illinois, to be Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation.
SR-253

Office of Technology Assessment
The Board, to meet to consider pending business.
S-146, Capitol

JUNE 15

9:00 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To continue mark up of S. 1036, to improve the economic, community, and educational well-being of rural America.
SR-332

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Defense.
SD-192

Armed Services
To continue hearings on S. 1985, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1990 and 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on those programs recommended for termination, and to review budget authority and outlay estimates for fiscal year 1990 for the Department of Defense and the Congressional Budget Office.
SH-216

9:30 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Securities Subcommittee
To continue hearings on S. 646, to facilitate cooperation between the United States and foreign countries in securities law enforcement, and on the globalization of securities markets.
SD-538

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on S. 561, to provide for testing for the use, without lawful authorization, of alcohol or controlled substances by the operators of aircraft, railroads, and commercial motor vehicles.
SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
Energy Research and Development Subcommittee
To continue hearings on S. 964, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1990 and 1991 for civilian energy programs of the Department of Energy, and to

begin hearings on S. 488, to provide Federal assistance to a program of research, development, and demonstration of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies, and proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1990 for conservation and renewable energy programs of the Department of Energy.
SD-366

Environment and Public Works
Superfund, Ocean and Water Protection Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the Environmental Protection Agency's report on its 90-day review of the Superfund program and related issues.
SD-406

Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings on alcohol abuse prevention.
SD-342

Judiciary
To hold hearings on the nomination of James Franklin Rill, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice.
SD-562

Joint Economic
To hold hearings to examine economic and budgetary implications of the build-up of the Social Security trust fund.
2359 Rayburn Building

9:45 a.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nomination of Donald Phinney Gregg, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Korea.
SD-419

10:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on the condition of academic research facilities.
SD-430

1:00 p.m.
Armed Services
Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence Subcommittee
To continue closed hearings on S. 1085, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1990 and 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the Strategic Defense Initiative.
SR-222

Select on Intelligence
To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.
SH-219

2:00 p.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Nutrition and Investigations Subcommittee
To continue hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Program and child nutrition programs.
SR-332

Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for foreign assistance programs, focusing on the World Bank, International Development Association, International Finance Corporation, International Monetary Fund, and Multilateral Investment Guaranty Agency.
SD-138

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on the nomination of Jeffrey N. Shane, of the District of

Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Transportation.

SR-253

2:30 p.m.

Judiciary

Immigration and Refugee Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings on immigration and naturalization procedures.

SD-226

JUNE 16

9:30 a.m.

Finance

Medicare and Long-Term Care Subcommittee

To resume hearings on physician payment reform under the Medicare program.

SD-215

Governmental Affairs

Government Information and Regulation Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Paperwork Reduction Act.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Housing and Urban Affairs Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 566, the National Affordable Housing Act, focusing on rental assistance and public housing.

SD-538

Environment and Public Works

Environmental Protection Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments (Public Law 100-4).

SD-406

Foreign Relations

To resume markup on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1990 for foreign assistance programs.

SD-419

10:30 a.m.

Judiciary

Constitution Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Bail Reform Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-473).

SD-226

JUNE 19

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings in conjunction with the National Ocean Policy Study on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1990 for the U.S. Coast Guard.

SR-253

Finance

Health for Families and the Uninsured Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposals to provide universal access to health care.

SD-215

1:00 p.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Agricultural Credit Subcommittee

To resume oversight hearings on the Farmers Home Administration implementation of the Agriculture Credit Act of 1987 (P.L. 100-233), as it relates to borrowers.

SR-332

JUNE 20

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Agricultural Research and General Legislation Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review mechanisms for establishing priorities in agricultural research programs.

SR-332

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 724, to modify the boundaries of the Everglades National Park and to provide for the protection of lands, waters, and natural resources within the park.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Finance

To hold hearings on proposals to improve health care coverage for children under the Medicaid and Maternal Child Health Services Block Grant programs.

SD-215

11:00 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on the nomination of Eddie F. Brown, of Arizona, to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs.

SR-485

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for foreign assistance programs, focusing on Central America.

SD-138

Foreign Relations

Business meeting, to consider the nomination of Donald Phinney Gregg, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Korea.

SD-419

JUNE 21

9:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Communications Subcommittee

To resume hearings on the diversity and concentration of media ownership.

SR-253

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Aviation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 640, to establish guidelines for Federal standards of liability for general aviation accidents.

SR-301

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Governmental Affairs

To resume hearings on alcohol abuse prevention.

SD-342

1:30 p.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Conservation and Forestry Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review the sustainability of forest resources.

SR-322

2:00 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on S. 1067, to provide for a coordinated Federal research

program to ensure continued United States leadership in high-performance computing.

SR-253

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings on super computers.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings on miscellaneous public lands measures, including S. 558, S. 560, S. 818, S. 855, S. 940, and S. 963.

SD-366

JUNE 22

8:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 404, H.R. 1415, and S. 898, to extend certain Department of Veterans' Affairs home loan guaranty provisions, and related measures.

SR-418

9:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Conservation and Forestry Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review conservation and agricultural practices.

SR-332

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Communications Subcommittee

To continue hearings on the diversity and concentration of media ownership.

SR-253

9:30 a.m.

Small Business

To hold hearings to assess the problems faced by small businesses in complying with the paperwork requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's hazard communication standard.

SR-428A

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Environmental Protection Subcommittee

Business meeting, to markup S. 804, to conserve North American wetland ecosystems and waterfowl and other migratory birds and fish and wildlife that depend on such habitat.

SD-406

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1990 for foreign assistance programs.

SD-138

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Surface Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1005, relating to the sale, purchase, or other acquisition of certain railroads.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to review trends in domestic CO₂ emissions as they contribute to the phenomenon of global warming.

SD-366

JUNE 23

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 253, to establish a coordinated National Nutrition Mon-

itoring and Related Research Program.

SD-342

2:00 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on administration of Indian programs by the Environmental Protection Agency.

SR-485

JULY 11

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To resume hearings on S. 710, S. 711, and S. 712, bills to provide for a referendum on the political status of Puerto Rico.

SD-366

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Research and Development Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 964, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1990 and 1991 for civil energy programs of the Department of Energy, and on fossil energy research and development and the clean coal technology program.

SD-366

JULY 12

9:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on the nomination of Janice Obuchowski, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 707, to require the Federal Communications Commission to reinstate restrictions on advertising during children's television, to enforce the obligation of broadcasters

to meet the educational and informational needs of the child audience.

SR-253

JULY 13

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Merchant Marine Subcommittee

To hold hearings on capabilities and concerns of the national sealift policy.

SR-253

Veterans' Affairs

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SR-418

10:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To resume hearings on S. 710, S. 711, and S. 712, bills to provide for a referendum on the political status of Puerto Rico.

SD-366

JULY 14

10:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To continue hearings on S. 710, S. 711, and S. 712, bills to provide for a referendum on the political status of Puerto Rico.

SD-366

JULY 18

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Research and Development Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 964, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1990 and 1991 for civilian energy programs of the Department of Energy, focusing on reactor research and development, and on commercial efforts to develop advanced nuclear reactor technologies.

SD-366

JULY 19

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 999, relating to the broadcasting of certain material regarding candidates for Federal elective office.

SR-253

JULY 20

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Research and Development Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 964, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1990 and 1991 for civilian energy programs of the Department of Energy, focusing on reactor research and development, and on commercial efforts to develop advanced nuclear reactor technologies.

SD-366

Veterans' Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation to revise certain provisions of VA health care programs, including S. 13, S. 86, S. 165, S. 192, S. 263, S. 405, S. 564, S. 574, S. 748, and S. 846.

SR-418

JULY 21

9:30 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings to establish a Tribal Judicial Resource Center.

SR-485

JULY 26

9:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1009, relating to the purchase of broadcasting time by candidates for public office.

SR-253